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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/537,377	06/03/2005	Ewen Campbell	1200217-N US 5006	
John H Hornic	7590 · 08/09/200′ kel	7	EXAM	INER
PolyOne Corporation			LONEY, DONALD J	
33587 Walker Road Avon Lake, OH 44012			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		•	1772	
•			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/537,377	CAMPBELL ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Donald Loney	1772				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	orrespondence address				
Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_·					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒ This						
	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	63 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 6-8 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	г.					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	` '				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -,	• •				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the priority documents 	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)	_					
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09/20/06. 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate				

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 6-8 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim cannot depend from another multiple dependent claim (i.e. claims 6-8 all depend from multiple dependent claim 3). See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims 6-8 have not been further treated on the merits.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fishel et al (5914173).

Fishel et al teaches the invention as claimed except for a clear teaching of the indicia being on both sides of the liner. See figures 1 and 2 along with column 2, lines 9-65. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to Fishel et al reference to include indicia on both sides of the liner in order to provide identification on both sides thereof motivated by the fact that the Abstract, at line 3, teaches the indicia on at least one surface and also because since it is taught to be on at least one side it would be obvious to apply to the other side for the same reasons its on one side. With regards to claims 2-5, it would be obvious to include different markings, different information and/or different languages on each side in order to convey whatever information is required for a particular application.

6. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fishel et al in view of Nakanose (4062918).

Fishel et al teaches the invention as claimed except for a clear teaching of the indicia being on both sides of the liner. See figures 1 and 2 along with column 2, lines 9-65.

Nakonse teaches it is known to emboss both sides of a plastic sheet with indicia in order to supply both surfaces of the sheet with what ever information is needed for a

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particular application. Refer to column 3, lines 19-33.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to Fishel et al to emboss both sides of the film, as is taught by Nakanose in order to provide identification on both sides thereof. With regards to claims 2-5, it would be obvious to include different markings, different information and/or different languages on each side in order to convey what ever information is required for a particular application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Donald Loney whose telephone number is (571) 272-1493. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon, Tues, Thurs and Fri. 8AM-4PM, flex schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on 571 272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Donald J. Loney/ **Primary Examiner** Art Unit 1772

DJL:D.Loney 08/04/07